

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER;

UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

No. 1.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1840.

[PRICE THREEPENCE.]

CONSTITUTION AND OBJECTS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

as determined at a Meeting of Delegates and Friends to the cause, assembled from various parts of the United Kingdom, and held at Exeter Hall, London, on the 17th and 18th of April, 1839.

I. That the name of this Society be, the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

II. That the objects of this Society be the universal extinction of Slavery and the Slave-trade, and the protection of the rights and interests of the enfranchised population in the British possessions, and of all persons captured as slaves.

III. That the following be the fundamental principles of the Society—That so long as slavery exists there is no reasonable prospect of the annihilation of the Slave-trade, and of extinguishing the sale and barter of human beings; that the extinction of Slavery and the Slave-trade will be attained most effectually by the employment of those means which are of a moral, religious, and pacific character; and that no measures be resorted to by this Society in the prosecution of these objects but such as are in entire accordance with these principles.

IV. That the following be among the means to be employed by this Society:—

1. To circulate, both at home and abroad, accurate information on the enormities of the Slave-trade and Slavery; to furnish evidence to the inhabitants of Slave-holding countries not only of the practicability, but of the pecuniary advantage of free labour; to diffuse authentic intelligence respecting the results of emancipation in Hayti, the British Colonies, and elsewhere; to open a correspondence with Abolitionists in America, France, and other countries, and to encourage them in the prosecution of their objects by all methods consistent with the principles of this Society.

2. To recommend the use of free-grown produce, as far as practicable, in preference to Slave-grown, and to promote the adoption of fiscal regulations in favour of free labour.

3. To obtain the unequivocal recognition of the principle, that the Slave, of whatever clime or colour, entering any portion of the British Dominions, shall be free, the same as upon the shores of the United Kingdom, and to carry this principle into full and complete effect.

4. To recommend that every suitable opportunity be embraced for evincing, in our intercourse with Slave-holders and their apologists, our abhorrence of the system which they uphold, and our sense of its utter incompatibility with the spirit of the Christian religion.

V. That every person who subscribes not less than ten shillings annually, or makes a donation of Five pounds or upwards, shall be a member of this Society.

VI. That the Society be under the management of a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a Committee of not less than twenty-one persons, who shall be annually elected, and shall have power to fill up vacancies, and to add to their number.

VII. That there be held in London a general meeting of the subscribers once in each year, at which a report of the proceedings, and a financial statement shall be presented, and a Committee and Officers elected.

VIII. That the Committee have power to transact all business of the Society in the intervals of the general meetings, and to convene special general meetings of the Society when necessary.

IX. That it be recommended to the Anti-Slavery friends throughout the world to form Auxiliary Societies upon the principles of, and in connexion with, this Society.

X. That Auxiliary Societies be empowered annually to appoint, and where such Auxiliaries are not formed, the Committee shall have power annually to appoint one or more corresponding members, who shall be at liberty to attend and vote at all meetings of the Committee in London; and that the Committee shall also be authorized to appoint annually Honorary Corresponding members, who shall have the same privileges.

XI. That the Committee do invite and encourage the formation of Ladies' Branch Associations in furtherance of the objects of this Society.

The Offices of the Society are at No. 27, Old Broad Street, London, where all communications may be addressed.

The following gentlemen are the Committee and Officers of the Society:—

Dr. Lushington	John Beaumont	Rev. J. Woodwork
T. F. Buxton	George Bennet	Rev. John Young
William Allen	Josiah Forster	W. Taylor
George Stacey	J. H. Hinton	James J. Wright
William Ball	Henry Sterry	Samuel Fox
Robert Forster	Joseph Cooper	L. C. Leedes
Josiah Conder	Stafford Allen	Robert Russell
Richard Peek	Richard Barrett	Dr. Thomas Price
Robert Howard	Samuel Gurney	Jacob Post
Henry Tuckett		

Treasurer.—G. W. Alexander, Lombard Street.

Honorary Secretary.—J. H. Tredgold, 41, Wellclose Square.

A LIST OF SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS,

AUXILIARY TO THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, WITH THE DATE OF THEIR FORMATION, AND THE NAMES OF THEIR OFFICERS.

1. BRIGHTON.

Auxiliary Society, formed July, 1839.

Daniel P. Hall, Esq., Secretary.

2. CIRENCESTER.

Auxiliary Society, formed July, 1839.

Thomas Brewin, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary.

3. EXETER.

Ladies' Association, formed July, 1839.

Sarah Sparkes, Secretary.

4. MAIDSTONE.

Auxiliary Society, formed July, 1839.

George Smith, Esq., Treasurer.

Charles Horsnall, Esq., Secretary.

5. ROCHESTER.

Auxiliary Society, formed July, 1839.

William Tatem, Esq., Treasurer.

Samuel Wheeler, Esq., Secretary.

6. WORCESTER.

Auxiliary Society, formed August, 1839.

Samuel Darke, Esq., Secretary.

7. HITCHIN.

Auxiliary Society, formed November, 1839.

Joseph Sharples, Esq., Treasurer.

Rev. J. W. Wayne, Secretary.

8. BRISTOL.

Auxiliary Society, formed December, 1839.

Samuel Thomas, Esq., Treasurer.

James Whitehorne, Esq., Secretary.

9. KENDAL.

Auxiliary Society, formed December, 1839.

10. DARLINGTON.

Auxiliary Society, old.

11. YORK.

Auxiliary Society, old.

12. HALIFAX.

Auxiliary Society, old.

13. HUDDERSFIELD.

Auxiliary Society, formed December, 1839.

14. LEEDS.

Auxiliary Society, old.

15. SHEFFIELD.

Ladies' Association, formed December, 1839.

16. DEVIZES.

Auxiliary Society, formed December, 1839.

17. DEVIZES.

Ladies' Association, formed December, 1839.

18. BRADFORD, WILTS.

Auxiliary Society, formed December, 1839.

19. AYLESBURY.

Auxiliary Society, formed December, 1839.

George Scott, Esq., Secretary.

20. LEIGHTON BUZZARD.

Auxiliary Society, formed December, 1839.

21. BUCKINGHAM.

Auxiliary Society, formed December, 1839.

22. BRADFORD.

Auxiliary Society, formed December, 1839.

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BRITISH & FOREIGN
ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.				THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.				THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.					
				Donations.				Annual Subscript.					
				£. s. d.				£. s. d.					
Alexander, G. W., Stoke Newington	25	0	0	5	5	0	Lushington, Charles, M.P., London				1	1	0
Allen, Richard, Dublin				1	0	0	Margate Auxiliary Society.	6	0	0			
Albright, William, Charlbury				0	10	0	Matravers, W., Melkham.				1	0	0
Ashley, Thomas, Jun., Staines				1	0	0	Maw, Thomas, Needham Market.				1	0	0
Allen, Stafford, London				2	2	0	Mason, H. W.				1	0	0
Allen, William, Ditto				2	0	0	Neave, Josiah, Fordingbridge.				1	0	0
Butler, Thomas, Witham				2	0	0	Norton, William, Peckham.				1	0	0
Buxton, Thomas Fowell, London.	10	10	0				Norton, Thomas, Jun., Bermondsey				1	1	0
Ball, William, Tottenham	10	10	0	2	2	0	Neatby, Joseph, per H. Sterry, London.				2	2	0
Boulton, William, Birmingham				1	1	0	O'Connell, Daniel, M.P.				1	0	0
Biggins, Thomas, Norwich	5	0	0	1	1	0	Ovens, Paulina.	1	1	0			
Beaumont, John, London				1	0	0	Peck, Richard, Kingsbridge, Devon.				1	1	0
Barrett, Richard, Waddon, near Croydon.				2	2	0	Peck, James, London	5	5	0	1	1	0
Beck, Edward, Isleworth				1	1	0	Price, J. T., Neath Abbey.	25	0	0	5	0	0
Bennet, George, Hackney.				1	1	0	Post, Jacob, Islington.	10	0	0	1	0	0
Burchall, J. R., Leeds				1	1	0	Pim, Joseph R., Liverpool.	1	0	0			
Burchall, J. R., Jun., Ditto				1	0	0	Pim, Jonathan, Dublin.	1	0	0			
Backhouse, Jonathan, Darlington.	20	0	0				Prattman, W. L., Barnard Castle.	3	14	4			
Bowley, Charles, Gloucester	5	0	0	2	0	0	Palmer, Edward.				1	1	0
Badge, John, Lambourne	1	0	0				Russell, Robert, London				1	1	0
Bass, William, Sudbury.				1	0	0	Roaling, Ann, Stoke Newington.	0	10	0			
Bodley, Richard, Wellingborough, Northampton.				0	10	0	Robinson, Samuel.	0	10	0			
Binns, William, Poole				1	0	0	Robinson, George	0	10	0			
Backhouse, John, Darlington	5	0	0				Reynolds, Jane, Farringdon.	10	0	0			
Burlingham, Richard, Evesham.				0	10	0	Reynolds, Hannah, Bristol				1	0	0
Bass, Isaac, Brighton				1	1	0	Robinson, Joseph P., London.				1	1	0
Beaumont, William, Newcastle-on-Tyne				1	1	0	Southall, Samuel, Leamster.				2	0	0
Betts, Lucy, London.	0	10	0				Sturge, Joseph, Birmingham.	25	0	0	5	5	0
Brown, G. B.	5	5	0				Sams, Joseph, Darlington				1	1	0
Brewin, Thomas J., Cirencester.	5	0	0				Sewell, P.	5	0	0			
Brown, Potts, Houghton, near Huntingdon				2	0	0	Stickney, Isaac, Scarboro'				1	0	0
Birmingham Ladies' Negro Friend Society.	30	0	0				Spencer, John.	1	0	0			
Bartlett, Rev. John				1	0	0	Stacey, George, Tottenham				2	2	0
Cooper, Joseph, London				2	2	0	Steer, Thomas, Derby.				0	10	0
Cropper, James, Warrington	25	0	0	5	0	0	Smith, Joseph.	0	10	0			
Cropper, John, Liverpool	25	0	0				Smith, Ebenezer, London.				1	1	0
Cropper, Edward, Do.	25	0	0				Sterry, Henry, Do.				3	3	0
Cropper, Sarah, Do.	20	0	0				Savory, Joseph, Do.				1	1	0
Credson, W. D., Kendal.	20	0	0				Sutton, Lydia, near Carlisle.				1	1	0
Cash, William, Peckham				1	1	0	Southall, John, Leamster.				1	1	0
Catchpool, Thomas, Colchester	2	0	0				Sterry, Joseph, London.				2	2	0
Candler, John, Chelmsford.				1	1	0	Sterry, Joseph, Jun., Do.				1	1	0
Clare, Peter, Manchester.				1	1	0	Smith, Miss, Woodbridge.	0	10	0			
Calcott, Adam, Dublin	0	10	0				Sterry, Richard, London				1	1	0
Cadbury, R. T., Birmingham.				1	1	0	Tredgold, J. H., Do.				1	1	0
Doyle, James, Cork	1	0	0				Taylor, Wm., Do.	5	0	0			
Dyson, William.				0	10	6	Tuckett, P. D., Frenchay, near Bristol.				1	1	0
Dickenson, Barnard, Coalbrookdale.				1	1	0	Tuckett, Francis, Do.				1	1	0
Darby, Richard, Do.				1	1	0	Tuckett, Henry, London.				1	1	0
Darby, Deborah, Do.	10	0	0	2	2	0	Tindall, Robert, Scarborough.	5	0	0			
Darby, Mary, Do.	10	0	0	2	2	0	Tatham, G. N., Leeds				1	0	0
Darby, Alfred, Do.	10	0	0	2	2	0	Towell, John, London.	1	0	0			
Darby, Abraham, Do.	10	0	0	2	2	0	Thurlow, John, Tivetshall, Norfolk.	1	1	0			
Darby, Lucy, Do.	10	0	0	2	2	0	Tweedy, William, Truro.				2	2	0
Everett, A., London.				1	0	0	Thompson, William, Stoke Newington.				2	2	0
Eaton, Joseph, Bristol.	5	0	0	5	0	0	Woodward, Rev. J. W., Upton				0	10	0
Friend, A.	0	10	0				Wedgwood, Sarah, Camphill, Woore	20	0	0			
Friend, A.	0	10	0				Waterhouse, Octavius, Liverpool.	2	0	0			
Foster, Richard, Scarborough.				1	1	0	Wilson, Isaac, Kendal	10	0	0			
Foster, Edward, Cambridge				0	10	0	Warner, John, London				2	0	0
Forster, Robert, Tottenham				1	1	0	Williams, J., Jun., Cornwall.	10	0	0			
Fletcher, Martha, Farnhead				2	0	0							
Frith, Philip, Croydon				5	0	0							
Fletcher, Caleb, Kirby-moor-side				0	10	0							
Fox, Charles, Perran, near Truro				1	1	0							
Forster, William, Norwich				1	1	0							
Falmouth, Jamaica Auxiliary Society, per Rev. William Knibb.	100	0	0										
Fawcett, Mrs.	0	5	0										
Ferguson, Joseph, Carlisle.	5	0	0										
Goodman, Joseph, Houghton, Hunts				2	0	0							
Gillett, Edward, London.	0	10	0										
Grimshaw, William, Jun., Do.				0	10	0							
Gilbart, J. W.	3	5	0										
Graham, Thomas, Coalbrookdale.				1	0	0							
Harvey, Robert, Peckham				1	1	0							
Head, G. H., Carlisle.				10	0	0							
Howard, Robert, Tottenham				5	5	0							
Hinton, Rev. J. H., London				1	0	0							
Humphreys, Joseph, Dublin	1	0	0										
Harwood, Edward, Bristol	1	0	0										
Hatcher, J. Marshull, Dorset.	1	0	0										
Holmes, William, London.	0	10	0										
Hubbard, John, Do.				0	10	0							
Harford, Sumner, Bristol	1	0	0										
Hall, James, Jun., Manchester				1	1	0							
Horne, James, Clapham.	10	0	0										
Hathaway, W. S., Teddington.				1	1	0							
Harward, Captain, Gloucester.				1	0	0							
Homan, Francis, Stoke Newington.				1	1	0							
Jowitt, Robert, Leeds				1	0	0							
Jepson, Catherine, York.	0	10	0										
James, J., Truro.	2	10	0										
James, S., Do.	2	10	0										
Kay, William, Liverpool.	20	0	0										
Latchmore, John				1	1	0							
Lloyd, Samuel, Birmingham				1	1	0							
Lushington, Right Hon. Stephen, M.P., London	10	10	0										
Loesne, L. C., Do.				2	2	0							

Any errors which may be detected in this List will be carefully corrected.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE formation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society constitutes an era in the history of human benevolence. It is distinguished from all preceding efforts of humanity, noble as its precursors have been, by the comprehensiveness of its object and the nature of its means. As to the former, it identifies the two things, Slavery and the Slave-trade, and views the making of a slave and the holding of a slave but as parts of one and the same system, equally to be abhorred, and jointly to be exterminated. On this matter the Society casts its glance over the whole world, and wherever either the Slave-trade or Slavery exists, there is the field of its operations. The new Anti-Slavery Society is further and more strikingly distinguishable by the nature of its means. Other attempts of its class have always become implicated with armed interference; this, for the first time, renounces the whole class of coercive auxiliaries. Without saying that others have made no use of moral and pacific influences, it is now only that they come to be employed alone.

It is a third observable feature in the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, that it has come into existence at a time when it might have been conceived that the anti-slavery spirit of England had exhausted itself by repeated efforts, and when all the great objects for which it had been aroused have been accomplished. The champions of humanity have been repaid by successive triumphs, first over the British slave-trader; next, as it was thought—but this was a paper triumph—over the foreign; then over British negro-slavery in name, and at length over the substance of it under the guise of apprenticeship; so that nothing more might have seemed to remain but to sing the *Io Pœan*, and break up the machinery by which the results had been achieved: when, lo, this very moment is seized, and not only by a single hand, to exhibit the still appalling and augmenting horrors of the Slave-trade, and that fearful influence of the *SLAVE MARKET*,

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which seems to render the trade indestructible, and to call for the preservation and re-animation of the machinery yet existing for the accomplishment of a further and more magnificent design. Like a phoenix has the Anti-Slavery Society arisen in vigorous youth, out of the dying embers of its parent zeal.

It may be added, fourthly, that the attitude of the Anti-Slavery Society is a new and animating one. Up to the present time, the advocates of human liberty have been contending with one great evil, whose giant form presented itself to them perpetually in some new aspect of difficulty or defiance; it was upon this one evil, British Colonial Slavery, that they were always called upon to renew their assault, and they were called upon to renew it so often, that they began more to expect defeat than victory. We go, at length, to the attack of a new enemy, and with the cheerier spirit, because we have conquered the one which grappled with us so long. We have learned now that persevering efforts can do that, the very hope of accomplishing which, at the commencement, may be all but universally laughed to scorn. Nor are we the only parties that have learned this. The same lesson has been acquired by those whom we are going to persuade. They have seen a system fall which they did not believe could ever have been shaken; and they begin to believe less firmly in the imperishability of kindred systems. The French, the Dutch, the Dane, the Spaniard, the Brazilian, and the American, have felt the influence of the extinction of slavery in the British Colonies on their respective systems, as the shock of an earthquake is felt by distant regions, or as the fall of Jericho was felt by the cities of Canaan. They look on us as conquerors; they have read their destiny; and the question has become one of time rather than of victory.

In the circumstances we have thus traced, the members and friends of the Anti-Slavery Society must find much to encourage hope, and to inspire energy. A lukewarm or feeble course would be, not only unbecoming, but preposterous; and we rejoice to know that hitherto such a course has not been pursued by them. Not a few vigorous measures have been adopted by them which may not at present be told in the public ear, but which will become manifest, we hope, by valuable results hereafter. In the mean time, they have promptly resolved on one which will occupy a large space in the public regard, and already begins extensively to attract it—we refer to the General Convention of Friends to the Anti-Slavery Cause from all parts of the world, which is to be held in London, in June next. The feelings of the public therefore, can no longer slumber, and the friends of this holy cause throughout the United Kingdom will immediately come forward to sustain and co-operate in the measures which have been taken. It must be obvious to them, that proceedings of this class inevitably involve heavy expenses, and that the arrangements necessary for the accommodation of their friends, foreigners and others, who may attend the Convention, will more especially do so. We must press upon them, therefore, the importance and necessity of organized pecuniary help. A local Auxiliary and a Ladies' Association should be formed wherever it is possible; and where it may not be practicable to institute both, a Ladies' Association, on some accounts, the more valuable of the two. If there be places without scope for either, some individual friend to the cause should become a correspondent of the Committee, and do what may be practicable in his neighbourhood. To this we must add, that while donations will have their full value, annual subscriptions—for the battle cannot be fought in a year—will be worth a great deal more. The list we have the pleasure of publishing to-day will show that subscribers are already enrolled from many parts of the country, and exhibit some examples of liberality highly worthy of imitation.

REVIVAL OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY FEELING IN ENGLAND.

On the attainment of Negro Emancipation and the immediate extinction of the apprenticeship, the great objects for which the benevolent energies of the British public were last aroused into action, the Anti-slavery feeling of England naturally and almost necessarily subsided. Strong feeling cannot be incessant, or, at least, cannot be so without a new and adequate exciting cause. Such cause is now again being shown to the public of Great Britain, and again, as on so many former occasions, the public mind answers to the call. The subjects of Slavery and the Slave-trade in their widest sense, as a crime perpetrated and a calamity endured by so large a portion of mankind, have been almost unknown to the inhabitants of this country at large; but there can be no question whether they will and do sympathize with the effort which is now made by the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, to put an end to them both. Within the last few weeks, three influential members of that society have been actively and laboriously employed in various parts of the country, in making known its objects, and in soliciting organized co-operation. Mr. Sturge has met the active friends of the cause at Kendal, Carlisle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Shields, Darlington, Stockton, York, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Barnsley, and Sheffield: at each of which places, resolutions were adopted, either to form British and Foreign Anti-slavery Societies auxiliary to the one in London, or expressive of the cordial co-operation of those already formed with that society on the basis of its fundamental principles. In several of these places, the Ladies resolved to re-organize their associations. We have also the pleasure of stating that, in every instance, either deputies were appointed to attend the General Conference to be held in London next summer, or resolutions

were passed expressing a decided intention of doing so, or the meetings recommended their respective Committees to make their appointments. Mr. Alexander, the Treasurer of the society, has visited Leighton Buzzard, Hitchin, Bedford, Luton, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Banbury, and Oxford; while Mr. Scoble has made a tour to Reading, Devizes, Bradford, Bath, Bristol, Taunton, Exeter, Plymouth and Devonport—in all cases with a similar result, as appears by the list of Auxiliary Societies, and of places from which delegates to the Convention may be expected, which we have the pleasure of publishing to-day. Our friends in France, America, the West Indies, and elsewhere, who may attend on this great and important occasion, may, therefore, confidently rely upon a cordial and warm reception from a numerous company of abolitionists, assembled to meet them from different parts of the United Kingdom. An article which we have inserted from the *Leeds Mercury*, will afford our readers a general idea of the proceedings held by the anti-slavery friends, and may serve the further purpose of suggesting a course desirable to be pursued by those whom it may not be possible immediately to visit. An extract which we subjoin from Mr. Scoble's correspondence, will exhibit in a pleasing light the spirit which is everywhere elicited:—

"It will afford the Committee," says this devoted philanthropist, "as it has afforded me, great pleasure to be assured, that we have everything to encourage us in the revived state of Anti-Slavery feeling at this place and its neighbourhood; and that I am impressed with the conviction, that we have only to get possession of the public ear, to get possession of the heart also."

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN LONDON, IN JUNE NEXT.

This measure, which was so promptly and energetically resolved on by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, is exciting a very lively interest, both at home and abroad. It is already known that it will be attended, on the part of the Paris Anti-Slavery Society, by M. Hippolyte de St. Anthoine, their Secretary, and by several staunch abolitionists from the United States on the part of the American Anti-Slavery Society. There will be present at it, also, gentlemen from various parts of the world, well acquainted with the state of slavery and the slave-trade in different countries, and deeply interested in the objects of the Convention. Dr. Madden, who has been three years officially resident in Cuba, either as a member of the Mixed Commission Court, or as protector of liberated Africans, has already arrived in England, and the Rev. William Knibb is expected by the end of April from Jamaica. In proportion as attention is directed to it in this country, it engages a most cordial sympathy; and it is certain that several hundred delegates will be assembled, some from almost every considerable place in Great Britain. A more interesting body of men than will then be collected it is scarcely possible to conceive, whether we look at their character, their circumstances, or their object. There can be none among them, either ignorant, unprincipled, or selfish; the choice of those who send them, and the motives which induce them to come, are guarantees for their intelligence, their love of liberty, and their benevolence. They will be associated by the strongest and happiest of bonds, not by a similarity of practical aim only, but by an identity of noble and lofty principles; and thus happily will be united men of the first rank of different nations, climes, and colours. For a nobler object (the extension of Christianity alone excepted,) men never were united, and never can be. Its pure righteousness, its deep benevolence, its unmarred peacefulness, constitute beauties which cannot be surpassed. It will be no Holy Alliance for the consolidation of power, and the suppression of efforts to break the yoke of bondage; but one for pleading the cause of the oppressed, for devising the liberation of every captive, and for consulting how to arrest, we should say rather to exterminate that horrible traffic in the persons and liberties of men, which may be said to involve at once the perpetration of all crimes and the endurance of all sufferings. There cannot but be extensive good resulting from this step. The concentration of so much attention, feeling, and power upon the object the world never saw; and all these will be augmented by the effort, which will be like the kindling of a fire among inexhaustible materials. The eyes of all nations will be fixed on it; and not with the least intensity those of the guilty men, who, in so many nations—and we grieve bitterly to include our own—endeavour or consent to enrich themselves by the price of their brother's liberties and blood.

A LIST OF PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN,

From which Delegates may be expected to attend the Anti-Slavery Convention.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Hitchin. | 16. Halifax. |
| 2. Stroud. | 17. Huddersfield. |
| 3. Gloucester. | 18. Leeds. |
| 4. Cheltenham. | 19. Sheffield. |
| 5. Tewkesbury. | 20. Devizes. |
| 6. Worcester. | 21. Bradford, Wils. |
| 7. Hereford. | 22. Bath. |
| 8. Leamington. | 23. Bristol. |
| 9. Birmingham. | 24. Exeter. |
| 10. Bristol. | 25. Plymouth. |
| 11. Kendal. | 26. Devonport. |
| 12. Carlisle. | 27. Aylesbury. |
| 13. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. | 28. Reading. |
| 14. Darlington. | 29. Rochester. |
| 15. York. | 30. Maidstone. |

31. Lewis.	37. Luton.
32. Brighton.	38. Banbury.
33. Aylesbury.	39. Manchester.
34. Leighton Buzzard.	40. Edinburgh.
35. Oxford.	39. Liverpool.
36. Bedford.	40. Dublin.

To Correspondents.

Orders for this paper should not be sent to the Anti-slavery Office; but should be given to newspaper agents, by whom, in all parts of the country, the *Anti-slavery Reporter* may be regularly obtained and supplied.

Communications, for the *Reporter* should be addressed to the Editors, at the Anti-slavery Office, 27, New Broad-street, London.

Anti-Slavery Reporter.

LONDON JANUARY 15TH, 1839.

THE name which has been given to this Journal is so descriptive as to leave us little room for explanation. It will, of course, be devoted exclusively to topics connected with the twin abominations yet desolating the earth—Slavery and the Slave-trade. It will also be the official organ of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and the habitual Reporter of its proceedings; maintaining, consequently, unequivocally, the *pacifist* principles of that Society. Our columns will contain further, as much of the general information which will be continually arriving on our appropriate topics as we may be able to condense into them; together with original articles on the various important questions which will naturally arise for discussion. While the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* cannot be considered as in any way (the mere accident of time excepted) succeeding to the *British Emancipator*, from which its general scope and character will be found to differ, it will not be forgetful of the happily emancipated population of the British Colonies, a watchful regard to whose interests is one of the specific duties of the Anti-Slavery Society.

It will now be evident upon what friends we lean for support. The members and friends of the Anti-Slavery Society will, of course, encourage us, and all who may wish to know what that Society is doing. We may without presumption suggest, also, that those who wish to promote, either the prosperity of that Society, or the advancement of the objects it has in view, cannot pursue a better adapted method, than to foster and extend, gratuitously, even, if it be impracticable otherwise, the circulation of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*. Inasmuch as the evils with the destruction of which it is identified are but too likely to be of long persistence, it is not probable that our labours will be of short duration, or the existence of this Journal altogether ephemeral. If we may hope, on the one hand, that many of our numbers will be dispersed, we would recommend that some should be filed; and we may safely, we think, encourage an expectation that an Index at the end of the year will facilitate their binding into a volume of easy reference and consultation.

Our present number, not unsuitably, is largely occupied with details respecting the Anti-Slavery Society.

By Jamaica papers to the 7th of December, which were delivered on Monday, we learn that the amiable proceedings of the House of Assembly in that island have been interrupted by an angry episode, of which our old friend Dr. Palmer has been the subject. They have committed him to prison for a breach of the privileges of the House. The crime so promptly and so severely visited, consisted in the insertion in the *Colonial Reformer* of a letter from Jamaica which appeared in the *British Emancipator*. Dr. Palmer admits the matter to be a breach of privilege; but pleads that the letter was marked for insertion on a superficial reading, so that he was not aware of its containing the obnoxious passage—a degree of negligence for which he apologizes accordingly. He was, however, immediately committed to prison by virtue of the prerogative of the Assembly, who were evidently glad enough to punish so staunch an advocate of liberty and justice; and on the departure of the mail he was still lying in the common jail at Spanish Town, where he will lie, no doubt, as long as the angry House can keep him there—that is, we suppose, as long as they continue sitting. We are sorry that our old and valued friend has given the enemies of freedom this opportunity against him; but both he, and we, and all the world, will know why he suffers, and he will not be wanting of the consolation of a good conscience and sympathizing friends. He is not the first opposer of tyranny that has been committed for breach of privilege; and we are glad to see that he bears it in a manly spirit. "So far as we are personally concerned," he says, "we care little for what has occurred; we have been too long inured to the griping hand of oppression and persecution, to be much affected by the present blow. We can bear all the burthens the House of Assembly are able to heap upon us, without a murmur." As to the general effect of this petulant measure, there can be no doubt of its being beneficial to the cause of freedom.

The following are the remarks on this occurrence, of the editor of the *St. Jago Gazette*:

In reference to the imprisonment of Dr. Palmer, by the Hon. House of Assembly, we cannot help thinking, that the House would best have consulted their own dignity, had they prudently refrained from resorting to the extreme exercise of their power, and treated the paragraphs in the *Colonial Reformer*, of which they complained, with that silence so wisely recommended by Mr. March. We certainly condemn the broad accusations levelled against the House in the two offensive paragraphs; but we

give our contemporary credit for the sincerity of his assertion, that the whole article was copied from an English paper, and that he was not aware of the tendency of those two particular passages. It is, true, that Dr. Palmer did not urge in extenuation the hacknied and common-place words of "I regret," and "I am sorry;" but he stated to the House that which ought to have shown that he was not morally guilty of a breach of their privileges. If it be true that Dr. Palmer is the tool (as he was termed in the House) of a powerful party at home, inimical to the interests of this country, will the result of this affair not stir them up to pursue a more inveterate course than they have hitherto done, and lead them, probably, to use their influence in parliament for the purpose of renewing their attacks against the constitution of the island? We fear it will, and the House will find that this is one of those heedless and headlong measures which tend to bring them into disrepute in the mother country, and embarrass their legitimate proceedings as a legislative body.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOON.

From a private letter from New York, dated December 14th, 1839, we extract the following:

"Mr. Clay has been defeated in not obtaining the nomination for the Presidency at the Great Convention at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania. General Harrison was his successful competitor. It is not disguised that Clay's defeat was owing chiefly to the increase of abolitionists in this and other States, who would not vote for him. It is a most righteous blow, after his pro-slavery spirit in the senate of the United States last year."

A letter from the Rev. J. M. Philip, of Spanish Town, Jamaica, dated Sligoville, December 6th, 1839, furnishes the following remarks on Dr. Palmer's imprisonment by the House of Assembly.

"The circumstance has created a very strong sensation among the peasantry in this district, their impression being that he is suffering on their account: to show their sympathy with him, crowds are pouring into the town from all quarters to see him. I have no doubt this feeling will be almost universal. With regard to the cause and design of Dr. Palmer's incarceration but one opinion pervades the minds of the friends of liberty here, namely, that it is a desire to ruin him and to annihilate his paper—a design which I most earnestly implore the British people, on behalf of thousands around me, at once to defeat."

In relation to the appeal on behalf of the persecuted ministers in Jamaica, the same writer says:

"I am truly rejoiced to find that so strong a feeling is excited in favour of our brethren who have so shamefully suffered at the hands of our Jamaica juries. The announcement, I am informed, has a little paralyzed some parties of a somewhat higher standing than book-keepers and overseers; and I think it quite time they should be frightened out of their prejudices into greater impartiality. The prompt and generous sympathy of the British public towards the sufferers of this gross injustice will effect wonders at the present crisis. No mandate from the Government would have the effect of correcting the impurity of our legal courts, either so suddenly or so effectually. If our British friends stand by us we are invincible—God being at the same time on our side."

Colonial and Foreign Intelligence.

BRITISH COLONIES.

JAMAICA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The House of Assembly is proceeding with unwonted smoothness and placidity in the exercise of their legislative functions; not a single vestige of their former turbulence, nor scarcely a symptom even of intemperance has been exhibited since the commencement of the present session. Whence arises this singular phenomenon?—is a question which will be asked by all parties in the mother country. The solution of the problem we conceive to be two-fold—1st, the recent threat of suspension and the discussions in Parliament, which have inspired a wholesome amount of terror amongst honourable members; and 2nd, that the master spirits of political strife and confusion have been providentially removed from amongst us. These two causes combined will fully explain the extraordinary sobriety of the Jamaica Assembly at this moment.

With regard, however, to the proceedings of the House, what are they now doing? for that, after all, is the more legitimate subject of inquiry. They have passed several useful and necessary laws, and others are in progress, perhaps no less necessary. But there are some now before the House, and others given notice of, which we view with extreme suspicion.

The *Election Law*, it will be observed, has been thrown out on the second reading, on a division of 14 to 12, from which we infer that it embraced some liberal provisions, which were obnoxious to the oligarchs.

An *Act to punish and restrain Vagrancy* has passed the House, and we earnestly hope it will pass no farther. We protest against the measure on behalf of the labouring population, as being uncalled for, and unnecessary, and therefore delusive—and as being liable, in its practical operation in the hands of the local magistracy, to become an instrument of fearful oppression. Vagrancy, to the extent of becoming a public evil, has no existence whatever in Jamaica.

An *Act to compel the registering of Fire Arms*, is now before the House—it is a needless, and vexatious interference with, and restraint on, the common law rights of the subject. The last law on this subject contained several most infamous enactments, having no bearing on the registration of fire-arms, but thrust in as a sort of rider. Mr. Mitchel will surely not dare to re-introduce those clauses into his bill; but whether he do or not, we confidently expect that the whole bill will fall still-born under the vote of the governor.

A *Bill to prevent combinations among Masters and Servants*, is also before the House. The very circumstance of its being introduced by Mr. Guy, would be sufficient to induce strong suspicion against its provisions. We wait to see its contents.

The *Contract Bill* of Mr. Thompson is still before the House. An *Act to define the powers of Justices of the Peace*, by Mr. Dallas, is in progress. An *Act to facilitate the recovery of Tenements*, also by Mr. Dallas, is on the

tapis. An Act to prevent cruelty to animals, by Mr. Osborn, has passed through all its stages. These are the principal acts having reference to the agricultural interests of the country. It will be our duty to scrutinize their provisions with a jealous eye, and to watch their progress through every stage.—*Colonial Reformer.*

THE FOLLOWING BILLS HAVE BEEN ASSENTED TO by his Excellency the Governor, since the commencement of the Session:—

Commissioners of Public Accounts.

Commissioners of Board of Works.

Tonnage Duty.

Rules and Articles of War.

Commissioners of Forts and Fortifications.

Duty on Horses, Mares, and Mules, imported into this island.

To authorise the discharge of Prisoners confined for debt.

For raising a Tax on Land.

For laying a duty on all Horned Cattle imported into the island.

To enable Alfred Rodgers to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor.

Rum Duty.

To prevent Cruelty to Animals.—12.—*St. Jago Gazette.*

THE ISLAND AGENT.—On the proposition for Mr. Burge's re-appointment to this lucrative situation, the Chief Justice took the opportunity of giving the learned gentleman what we, in vulgar parlance, would call 'a sound dressing,' for the improper and disrespectful manner in which he spoke of the Council, in his address to the House of Lords, on the 28th June last; for which he gets, nevertheless, a gratuity of £2000.—*St. Jago Gazette.*

A CAPTAIN JAMES has lately been tried, in Spanish Town, for having, as was proved on the clearest evidence, kidnapped, on board of a vessel under his command, two black lads, whom he afterwards sold to a planter in the island of Cuba. Sentence of death has been passed on him, but petitions, numerous, signed, have been forwarded to the Executive; praying for a commutation of the sentence. We have been credibly informed, that this callous-hearted wretch—this robber of the liberty of his fellow-creatures, is expected to make important disclosures, by which the fact will be established that other persons have, like himself, been carrying on a profitable traffic, of the same nature as that for which he has been convicted.—*Falmouth Post.*

LORD SEAFORD has addressed a sensible letter to his attorney in Jamaica, which appears in the public papers. He says, "I am decidedly of opinion that it is for the interest of both parties to enter into distinct and separate agreements, both for wages and for rent. As to the mode of estimating rent, the fair value of property of any sort, is what it will fetch in the market, or what others would be disposed to give for it upon an open competition; but in making such a valuation, whether of houses or provision grounds, regard should be had solely to the size and condition of the house, of the quantity and quality of the grounds, without reference to the number of the inhabitants of the house, or the number of persons, who may cultivate the grounds."

THE RICHMOND LABOURERS have obtained each £50. 6s. 11d. damages and costs, against Mr. Robinson, the magistrate, for illegal imprisonment.

TRINIDAD.

FRENCH EMIGRANTS.—Two hundred and ninety-five persons of this class were recently landed at Trinidad from Havre, having been induced, in point of fact, to sell themselves as slaves to the captain. Even the *Trinidad Standard* makes the following remark:—"The engagement entered into by these people with Captain Chevalier, to serve, on their arrival in Trinidad, as agricultural labourers for three years, any person with whom he might place them, was only pledging them to a mitigated kind of slavery, and we rejoice to see that the contract thus entered into is wholly void and of no effect. Such an arrangement would have given Captain Chevalier a power, which no man ought ever to be permitted to exercise over the person of another."

BRITISH GUIANA.

MR. RIES, THE EMIGRANT AGENT, has returned to the Colony with a cargo of Germans, for which he was to receive 100 dollars a-head from parties to whom they were indentured for one year, "at the same rate of wages that other labourers now in the Colony receive." After landing about thirty of them, the governor sent Mr. Stipendiary Ross on board, to inform the others that, by the law of the Colony, they were at liberty to land, and make what arrangements they chose for themselves; a privilege which they immediately took advantage of. For this very proper step, the governor has been soundly rated by certain parties. The emigrants themselves, if the statements in the papers be correct, have been about as judiciously selected as Falstaff's ragged regiment, and are likely to be of just so much benefit to the country—"They will make food for" disease to feed upon, "and save better men." Take the following, by way of example, from the *Gazette* of the 19th:—

"One gentleman engaged him to bring out to him one hundred German labourers, at £20 per head. And what think ye, are the field labourers that Mr. Ries has brought out to this gentleman? They are 1 carpenter, 2 Jew pedlars, 1 merchant's clerk, 3 grooms, 2 locksmiths, 4 tailors, 3 furriers and cap-makers, 1 Jew of no employment, 1 gardener, 4 blacksmiths, 3 bakers, 1 milliner, 1 clock-maker, 1 glove-maker, 7 house-servants, 2 masons, 2 shoemakers, 1 barber, 4 agricultural labourers, 3 washerwomen, 1 weaver, 1 seamstress, 1 cooper, 1 coachman."—*Barbados Liberal.*

Mr. Ries seems to have made but a bad speculation of it; as we find him complaining to the Combined Court of heavy losses, (more than £1000.) and petitioning for compensation.

CAPTAIN ALLEN, the conscientious Stipendiary Magistrate "has been banished," as our correspondent writes, "to a remote district in Berbice" "Captain Allen proved, I believe, too troublesome to his Excellency, in frequently calling his attention to the numerous illegal commitments to our jail, of which Captain Allen was a commissioner, and thereby procuring the liberation of the parties. These commitments were chiefly made by the upright Police Magistrate, Thomas Dougan, and of course complaints were made against Captain Allen's interference." The result has been as stated; his virtual "banishment to a remote district in Berbice," where he will be out of Mr. Dougan's way.—*Ibid.*

THE BANKS OF THE DEMERARA RIVER.—"For miles on both banks of the Demerara river," says a correspondent, "thriving little estates are to be seen waving in the wind the rich product of the free negro's honest

industry, now no more to be reaped by the white man. Their comfortable homes surrounded with plantains, yams, eddoes, cocon, bananas, canes, &c., and the wives taking care of the young ones, and preparing the meal which their husbands are to enjoy with them on returning home from their occupations. Altogether, the scene is one which could not fail to interest you." And this is the idleness and vagrancy which threaten short crops upon the plantations, and certain ruin to the colony, and of course to British commerce throughout the world! The same correspondent says, "In the country, the labourers purchase for the most part in small lots, and no sooner are such known to be in the market, than a general anxiety is manifested to be first in making purchases. Last week, two or three of this class purchased a third of plantation *Strouk and Heuvel*, from T. P. Hart, Esq., for 1,496 dollars, of which 900 dollars were paid down, and the remainder will be shortly, I understand. This place has only 100 roods facade, but is of immense depth" "It is worthy of notice, that the purchasers are the very persons ejected from *Bel Air* by that pompous fool, William Armadell, Esq., on the last visit of Mr. Seoble."—*Ibid.*

IMPROVEMENT IN DEMERARA.—As I have mentioned some improvements, I will state another in a quarter in which you little expect it. The proprietor of La Penitence has discovered his error in trying to rule by coercion, and the quarrels between his labourers and himself have been accommodated. Many of his old labourers left La Penitence, and were employed on a neighbouring plantation. On the other hand, many from that plantation went to La Penitence, where the cottages have been made very comfortable, and where a system of location in families has been introduced. Mr. Albouy has left the colony, after yielding to the necessity of the times. His manager is a very indulgent man to the people under him, and if left to himself, will do well with the estate. Stoppages for cottage rent upon this place are now known only by name; they are still held out as a threat—merely for the sake of the appearance of consistency, I suppose—but are not exacted. Indeed, the absent days are so few, that the amount is not considered to be worth the risk of another strike.—*Correspondent of ditto.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(Extract of a letter from Cape Town, dated 9th October, 1839.)

I beg to point out to you what I consider to be a serious error in the legislation of Great Britain. While they have annihilated slavery in their own colonies, they are encouraging the Slave Trade, by allowing to be imported into Great Britain the produce of colonies which are the receptacle of the "stolen goods." In this way cargoes of coffee are continually arriving here from Rio, Cuba, and other Spanish and Portuguese colonies. It is landed here in bond, and exported at the same duty as British produce into England. I do not know the Act which enables them to do this; but I believe it slipped through Parliament one evening, when one half the members were absent, and the other half asleep. I think it ought to be rectified. England ought not to receive the produce of a slave-working place upon any terms, much less upon terms the same as British possessions are entitled to. You may depend upon what I have told you. At this moment there are three vessels in Table Bay, receiving and discharging the cargoes brought in the manner I have mentioned.

MAURITIUS.

The *Asiatic Journal* for the present month, p. 85, contains the following startling piece of intelligence from Calcutta:—

"Sir William Nicolay has strongly recommended to Her Majesty's ministers, to allow the importation of our Coolies into the Mauritius; and pending their decision has allowed free labourers to be introduced from Madagascar, where every labourer is the slave of some chief."

We do not stop to notice, either the longings of the Mauritians after the Indian Coolies, or Sir William Nicolay's eagerness to oblige them, all this we knew before: but the introduction of labourers from Madagascar is another matter. Here is a *prima facie* case of SLAVE-TRADING, under the direct sanction of a British Governor. To say that they are introduced into Mauritius as free labourers, is nothing but a juggle. The people are slaves in Madagascar, where the chiefs certainly do not part with them to these benevolent Mauritians, without a consideration; and how does the giving of such consideration differ from the purchasing of slaves? Have the bought slaves an option of coming to Mauritius or not? Or are they really free when they get there? It is something new to find Mauritian planters such romantic lovers of liberty as to purchase slaves into freedom. Of course Her Majesty's ministers will charge Sir Lionel Smith, the new governor, to investigate this business.—*Ed. Reporter.*

FRENCH COLONIES.

ROYAL ORDINANCE FOR THE EDUCATION AND PROTECTION OF THE SLAVES. The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal Ordinance dated the 5th inst., on the education and protection of slaves in the French Colonies. The following is a summary of it:—

Art. 1. declares that the ministers of public worship in the colonies shall lend their assistance to the schoolmasters in teaching the doctrines and enforcing the performance of the duties of the Christian religion, shall visit the habitations within their parishes at least once a month, and shall perform the offices of religion to the slaves, and teach the catechism to the children, at least once a week.—Art. 2, directs the Governors of colonies to publish an official notice of the days and hours at which religious instruction is to be given at the habitations; and the masters of schools are to conduct the slave children of fourteen years old, at the least, to church, to be taught the catechism.—Art. 3, declares that the slaves of both sexes, from four years of age, shall be admitted into the gratuitous schools of their respective towns and communes.—Art. 4. That the teachers of such schools are authorised, on the request of the master of slaves, to go to their habitations for the purpose of giving them instruction.—Art. 5, directs the procureurs-generaux, procureurs du Roi, and their substitutes, whenever occasion may require, to visit the houses and other places within their districts, to ascertain that the laws and regulations respecting slaves are carried into execution. The procureurs du Roi are to make monthly tours of inspection, and the procureurs-generaux are to make such inspections every six months.—Art. 6, requires that reports of the results of the above inspections shall be sent by the Governors to the Minister of Marine and Colonies. These reports are to contain details of the manner in which the slaves are fed and treated, of their work and rest, their religious instruction and marriages, and the attention

of the ordinances for their registration and enfranchisement.—Art. 7, imposes a fine of 25 francs upon every breach of Art. 2, which is doubled in cases of repetition of the offence.

This ordinance may be well intended, but practically it is a piece of sheer nonsense. We hope it will not for a moment divert the French abolitionists from pursuing their great object, immediate emancipation.—*Ed. Reporter.*

UNITED STATES.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.

(From the New York Emancipator.)

The following is a copy of the latest libel or claim entered by the United States District Attorney against the African MEN now in keeping of the United States Marshal. As this is now the main claim on which the whole case turns, we invite the attention of our legal friends to its form and substance, both with reference to its legal sufficiency and its judicial bearings upon our civil institutions, and our national character. What would they say to such a suit in Westminster Hall?

[Copy.]

District of Connecticut.

At a Special District Court,

holden at Hartford, on the 19th day of Nov., A.D. 1839.

Thomas R. Gedney and others

vs.

Schooner Amistad, &c.

Be it remembered, that on the nineteenth day of November, A.D. 1839, William S. Hollabird, Attorney for the United States for the District aforesaid, for and in behalf of the United States, gives this Court to understand, that the duly accredited minister of her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain for the United States has officially presented to the Government of the United States a claim, which is now pending upon the United States, setting forth and averring, that said vessel called the Amistad, and her cargo aforesaid, together with certain slaves on board of the same vessel, all of them being the same as described in the libel aforesaid, are the property of Spanish subjects, and that said vessel, cargo, and slaves, while so being the property of said Spanish subjects, arrived within the jurisdictional limits of the United States and of this Court, and were taken possession of by said public armed brig of the United States, under such circumstances as make it the duty of the Government of the United States to cause such vessel, cargo, and slaves, being the property of the said Spanish subjects, to be restored to the true proprietors and owners of the same, without further hindrance or detention, as required by the treaty now in full force between the United States and Spain.

Now said Attorney, in behalf of the United States, prays this Honorable Court, that in case the claim aforesaid, of the Spanish Minister aforesaid, is well founded and conformable to the treaty aforesaid, that this Court will make such order for the disposal of said vessel, cargo, and slaves, as may best enable the United States to comply with their treaty stipulations and preserve the faith of the Government.

[Signed.]

W. S. HOLLABIRD, U. States

Dist. Attorney.

The following extract from the Hartford correspondence of the *Courier and Inquirer*, is considered as proving that the powers at Washington have determined on surrendering the Africans to the Spanish Government.

"It is understood here that Mr. Secretary Forsyth has expressed the opinion in emphatic and decided terms, that the case cannot properly be litigated in any of our courts: that it is a question to be settled by the Executive, and not by the Judiciary, and that our treaty stipulations with Spain render the obligation on the President imperative to deliver the vessel and cargo into the custody of the Spanish Minister, without injury or diminution. He thinks that it is not competent for us to call in question the legality of the license and clearance papers furnished to the purchasers of the slaves by the regularly constituted authorities at Havana.

"The Spanish Minister recommends to the claimants to abstain from all action in the premises, and to rely on the good faith of our government for justice."

We know not whether it may be any consolation in this state of affairs, that the action of the British Government may now be made more direct and influential.—*Ed. Reporter.*

TEXAS.

Mr. Joseph Taylor has been arrested in Barbados, on a charge of taking several persons from that island, and selling them into slavery in Texas. His own account of the transaction is as follows:—Sometime in November, 1835, Mr. Taylor, having determined on settling to do business in Texas, carried various goods from this island, and prevailed upon ten or eleven persons, tradesmen and domestics, to go with him. Some of them were apprenticed labourers of his father, who gave up their term of service, and others were apprentices whose term he bought out. These he emancipated, and they entered into indentures to serve him and his assigns, for terms varying from three to five years, at stipulated wages. One or two of the party he found free, and these, we believe, entered into similar indentures with him. Besides these, there were a white man, named Duncan, and his reputed wife, formerly a servant in Taylor's family, with her two (or three) children, to whom he gave a passage to Texas in his chartered vessel. On his arrival in Texas, he found the country, he says, much more uninviting than he had expected. He had to move about for some time, with the people and goods he had taken with him; was subject to great inconveniences and privations, and frequently robbed by the marauding parties with which the country was, at the time, infested. He eventually lost everything. Finding the people a clog upon him, unable to protect them or himself, and having no means to remove them out of the country, he transferred their services, by assigning their indentures, to certain parties there. A law subsequently passed the Texas Legislature, prohibiting the residence of free negroes (meaning all persons of African descent) in the State, and reducing to perpetual slavery all of that race who should be found there after a certain day. This law made the people whom he had carried from this island as indentured servants, and whose indentures he had transferred, slaves. One of them having escaped, and returned to Barbados, he has brought against Mr. Taylor the charge on which he is now awaiting his trial.—*Barbados Liberal.*

COAST OF AFRICA.

Extract of a Letter, dated Angola, Coast of Africa, September 28th, 1839.

"According to your desire, I take up my pen to let you know what is going on in this part of the world, more particularly with reference to that much oppressed part of our race, the tribes of Africa. I arrived at Berguela on the 19th inst., and found, as I had before heard, that the colony (Portuguese) is nothing more than a slave depot. The inhabitants are one and all slave dealers; and though the slaves are not embarked immediately at the port, the traffic is openly carried on in the town. At the back of the houses there are large slave-yards, surrounded with low mud buildings, in which are confined, heavily ironed and lying on bullock hides, large gangs of slaves, ready for exportation as opportunity offers. I strolled into one of these enclosures unperceived, (the owners wish as much as possible to conceal and keep quiet their evil dealings,) and there was witness, and could make oath, to the truth of this statement. There were also bullocks in sheds close adjoining, the only difference in the treatment being, that they, the bullocks, had liberty to stroll about the yard. While I was at the house of a Mr. —, the principal merchant in the place, a father and son were bartered for a few pieces of cloth, and two little children in like manner; they had then an iron collar and chain put round them, and so were sent to the slave-yard. I understood the reason of their being so heavily ironed, was to break their spirit before going on board the small schooners, as they are then more easily managed during the voyage.

"I next proceeded to St. Paul de Loando, and I think the information I can give respecting the traffic here is most important, and calls for prompt and determined measures on the part of the Society, and the friends of abolition at home. The Governor-General of Angola and its dependencies, His Excellency Antonio Manoel de Noronha, is a determined abolitionist, and can do more real good than the whole English squadron, if he is only supported in his liberal measures by his own government, and the press in England. I will describe as briefly as I can, his policy and its results. His Excellency arrived in January, 1839, and shortly after his arrival was seized with a serious illness, so that he was not able to commence his plans till April. His first act was in favour of the free blacks, or natives, not allowing them to be made beasts of burden; the Portuguese having been accustomed (more particularly in the interior) to make them work and carry heavy weights, or else to burn their huts, to seize their kings, and to employ other arbitrary measures. He next put in force strong measures to stop the slave-trade, openly carried on before, and indeed now to a certain extent. He entered into a provisional convention with the senior English naval officer, that Portuguese slavers to the southward of the line should be seized, and sent for adjudication to St. Paul's: this is sent home to his own government to be ratified, and by this he expects to stand or fall, the whole of the council and the inhabitants being against him. He also stationed small vessels along the coast, to prevent the embarkation of slaves in boats, and has been pretty severe with offenders brought before him. The consequence is that he is hated, and every thing is done to annoy him, and he expects through the false representations of the slave-dealers, to be recalled—it is not safe for an Englishman to walk the streets after sunset. There are twenty-six fine rakish vessels lying in the harbour, and there they have been for four months, unable to get a greater quantity of water or provisions than is necessary for the crew for the voyage, and obliged to wait, either for vessels from the Brazil, or news of the governor's removal. The Custom House and merchants' stores are full of English goods from the sudden check, the slave-yards being all full, and the goods unable to be disposed of, until the present stock are shipped, and room made for others. All this makes good his word, and what the governor of the Havana said, 'Let my government give me the order, and support me, and not a slave shall enter or leave the country. We do not require English men-of-war.'

"His Excellency has introduced camels (from the Canaries) and bullocks for the saddle; it being the custom of the country to be carried about in hammocks, or a kind of palanquin, upon the shoulders of negroes. The governor assured me he had never been in one, but rode either on horseback or on a bullock; but that he could get no one to ride the latter, the slave dealers thinking it would have a bad effect on the slaves. I mentioned to him that I should like to come up to him on one; accordingly one was sent down for me, and through staring and sneers I rode out on it. We went to see a new road, which is making by free labour, instead of the lash and chains. It is eighty leagues long, and will reach the frontier; the natives who work upon it receive a small hire. On seeing the governor, they all exclaimed, 'See our father,' and proved they knew a friend. Not one has deserted from the work. Every other public work has cost a great number of lives from cruel usage. The governor has also sent an expedition to explore the interior. Iron, copper, and sulphur, are found, and a very valuable kind of moss for dyeing, nizella, a cargo of which has been recently shipped."

"P.S. I think I could urge some strong reasons for the removal of an English force from this coast. In some instances it has been productive of much harm to the cause. It has tended to keep up excitement in the slave crews, and has been taken advantage of by the dealers to give the traffic a popularity with the seamen and the lower orders. In the cause of humanity moral force will have the greater sway, and should be preferred to physical."

"This convention was subsequently confirmed by the Portuguese government, but set aside by Lord Palmerston, as rendered unnecessary by the late act of the British Parliament."

Mr. SCOBLE, Mr. ALEXANDER, and other gentlemen, are about to visit France and Holland, on the objects of the Anti-slavery Society.

Mr. LIONEL SMITH has been gazetted under his new appointment as Governor of Mauritius.

A joint deputation from the Committees of the Anti-Slavery Society, and the Aborigines Protection Society, waited on Lord John Russell, at the Colonial Office, on Thursday last, in relation to the dismissal and present position of Captain Stockenstrom, late Lieutenant Governor at the Cape of Good Hope. The deputation consisted of Dr. Hodgkin, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. R. Forster, Mr. Tredgold, Rev. J. J. Freeman, Rev. R. Moffatt, Mr. A. B. Wright, Mr. G. Stacey, and Mr. Conder; and his Lordship received their communications with marked attention and respect.

Home Notes.

ANTI-SLAVERY PROCEEDINGS AT LEEDS.

(From the Leeds Mercury.)

On Thursday last, the Committee Room at the Court House, in this town, was filled by gentlemen, invited to meet Joseph Sturge, Esq., in order to hear some facts as to the existing state of affairs in the British West India Colonies, and as to the progress of the cause of freedom throughout the world. EDWARD BAINES, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair, after which Mr. Sturge stated that the testimony of all impartial witnesses was uniform, in ascribing the happiest results to the great act of emancipation of 1838: all agreed in the assertion that, up to this moment, the conduct of the negroes was excellent. Though the religious and moral effects of emancipation were most important, it is most gratifying to find another proof afforded, by the condition of the negroes, to the position, that nations will usually be pecuniary as well as moral gainers by acting justly. The export of cotton goods from this country, for the use of the negroes in the colonies, had averaged, for the 13 years before 1838, upwards of 26 million yards; during the last year, it had exceeded 50 million yards; the quality, also, of the articles of clothing now bought by the negroes far surpassed what had ever been known when the proprietors clothed their slaves; and the export of hosiery for use among the blacks, which was quite a new trade, had been very considerable during the last year. The liberality of negroes in support of missionary operations and schools was remarkable; within four months after emancipation, one congregation had raised £1000 currency, for enlarging or erecting a chapel, and another had since subscribed no less than £3000 currency, for a similar purpose. Mr. Sturge read extracts from letters to himself, of recent date, which stated the gratifying facts that there was no police in Jamaica, and none was needed; that the attendance of the negroes on the means of grace, afforded by all denominations, was greatly increased; that a remittance of £100 sterling had been made from negroes only to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, with a promise to continue it annually; that an idle man, woman, or child, was not to be seen at the time of pimento picking; that crime was almost unknown, and every form of iniquity formerly practised by the blacks was fast giving way before the Gospel; that the purchasing of Bibles was on an extensive scale; and, in fact, that the results of freedom far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the warmest advocates of the negroes. All these assertions were fully borne out by Mr. Scoble and Captain Stuart, who had visited the West Indies expressly to ascertain the effects of the new state of society; they showed that nearly all the evils still prevailing arose out of the misconduct of the managers of the estates held by non-resident proprietors; and that complaints of the negroes were not made by proprietors living themselves on the spot. Not a single case of squatting had occurred, though predictions had often been indulged in, to the effect that the negroes would fix on the unoccupied lands, and not work with any regularity. Many Christian negroes had manifested the strongest desire to proclaim the Gospel in Africa, and persevered in the wish, notwithstanding every discouragement. During the recent visit of the American statesman, Daniel Webster, to this country, a deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society had had an interview with him, when he expressed a wish that they would circulate, as widely as possible, facts showing the beneficial consequences of emancipation. Mr. Sturge then entered into details of the progress of freedom so far as other countries were concerned. France, which held 250,000 slaves, had sent out several commissioners to the West Indies, to observe the results of negro freedom in the British colonies, and the report presented to the Government took for granted that slavery in their own possessions was to be abolished, and only discussed the questions when and how. In the United States there were about 2,700,000 slaves, but the Anti-Slavery Societies were 1600 in number, and at the State elections now in progress their members would make the holding of right views on this subject a test to the candidates, and would vote for none opposed to emancipation. The importance of the Texian question was enforced by Mr. Sturge, who expressed regret that the independence of Texas had been recognized by France and the United States, but said that there was good reason to hope that the British Government would not recognise a State which had expressly re-established both slavery and the slave trade, giving a monopoly of the latter to the United States. In Brazil, there are more than two millions of slaves, and in Cuba, from 500,000 to a million. Even there the moral influence of public opinion in this country was felt, and in the Spanish colonies many were ashamed to defend slavery, who formerly saw no evil in it.

The slave trade was still double what it was when abolished by the British legislature (so far as Englishmen are concerned) more than 30 years ago. 150,000 negroes were conveyed yearly to the shores of America, while, for each one of these, it was calculated, by Mr. Fowell Buxton, on the best evidence, that two were killed, either in Africa, or on the middle passage. No Englishmen were engaged, it was believed, in the slave-ships; but, unhappily, a large portion of the articles of clothing used for carrying on the traffic, were manufactured in England. Moreover, out of 17,205 barrels of gunpowder (each of 100 lbs. weight) exported this year from Liverpool, up to the 9th Dec. inst., no fewer than 16,455 barrels were for Africa—chiefly, no doubt, to be used in the slave-traffic.

Since his visit to Leeds last year, Mr. Sturge said, that the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society had been formed, the leading principles of which body were—that the only certain way of suppressing the Slave trade (in which the profits were nearly 200 per cent.) was, to attack and abolish slavery; that peaceful measures were best calculated to effect the extinction of both, and that no proceedings of any other character should have the sanction of the society. The specific objects proposed at its formation were, that it might circulate in this and other countries authentic accounts of the horrors of slavery and the slave trade; diffuse information in slave-holding lands as to the pecuniary advantages of free labour over forced labour; correspond with societies of similar character in America and France; promote fiscal regulations for the encouragement of the produce of free labour, to the discouragement of that of the slaves; and obtain the extension of the principle “that every slave, touching British soil, becomes free,” to all our dependencies throughout the world. He believed it had been thought best that the Leeds Anti-Slavery committee should not become only an auxiliary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and therefore he did not urge this, but at about ten different towns in the north, which he had visited, it had been resolved to appoint delegates to attend the great anti-slavery conference to be held in London, and the pro-

ceedings of which would commence on the 12th June, 1840. He was desirous that Leeds also should come to this resolution. A considerable number of deputies from the United States and from Jamaica were expected to attend; others might come from different parts of the world. In reply to a question from the Chairman, Mr. Sturge observed that no specific subjects had been published as those which would engage the attention of the Conference, but he believed that information as to the actual state of slavery, wherever it prevails, would be solicited and furnished; that the best means of putting an end to the system in each country would be discussed, and that measures would be taken for circulating, as widely as possible, the facts elicited at this interesting meeting. Mr. Sturge concluded amidst applause.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the meeting on the highly gratifying nature of the communications just made by his esteemed friend, as to the success of the great experiment in the British West India colonies, and the progress of the cause of human rights generally. He fully agreed in the propriety of diffusing the information as to the complete success of emancipation all over the world, and especially where slavery still existed; for now, in addition to the religious and moral grounds hitherto urged on the slave-owners for giving freedom to their bondmen, the decided pecuniary benefit might be stated to them, and could scarcely fail to have an effect. The example of England in giving freedom to her slaves must be a powerful incentive to imitation; the results of that emancipation would supply another equally strong.

The Rev. R. W. HAMILTON inquired whether the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society had employed any influence with Government against the employment of force to suppress the slave trade; to which Mr. Sturge replied, that they had not, nor were they likely to do so in their collective capacity; but as force had hitherto so signally failed, he trusted that all who felt the importance of the subject would impartially consider whether peaceful measures were not likely to prove the most effectual.

After Mr. Sturge had replied to some further questions, it was moved by the Rev. R. W. Hamilton, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Harvey, “That this meeting recommends to the Leeds Anti-Slavery Committee to consider the propriety of appointing deputies to attend the Anti-Slavery Conference, to be held in London, in June next.”

This resolution was unanimously adopted; and so was another, at the suggestion of Mr. W. West, recommending that the Leeds Anti-Slavery Committee should, on the same occasion, consider whether any modifications were necessary in its own constitution.

Mr. Wm. WAILES then moved the cordial thanks of the meeting to Mr. Sturge, for his highly interesting communications; this was seconded by Mr. John Jowitt, jun., and carried by acclamation. Mr. Sturge briefly expressed his acknowledgments, and the meeting broke up.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT EDINBURGH.

(From the Scottish Pilot.)

A very numerous meeting of the Edinburgh Emancipation Society was held in that city, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., JOHN WIGHAM, Esq., in the Chair, to receive communications from Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON and Mr. SCOTCH, on the present state of the Anti-Slavery question. The interest of the meeting was kept up to a late hour; and the resolutions adopted were so important that we give them almost entire.

“That this Meeting, contemplating the present state of the Slave Trade, and Slavery throughout the world, rejoices in the formation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,—approves of the principles upon which it stands pledged to conduct its operations, and of the great objects which it has selected for its exertions, and agrees cordially to co-operate in the promotion of its plans: And further, having learned, with much satisfaction, the intention of the Friends of universal freedom, from different parts of the world, to meet for Conference in London, on the 12th of June next, appoints the following gentlemen, viz., Dr. Greville, Rev. W. L. Alexander, John Wigham, John Dunlop, William Sommerville, jun., and George Thompson, Esqrs., to represent the Edinburgh Emancipation Society in that important assembly, and empowers the Committee to increase, if expedient, the number of delegates.

“That this Meeting views with alarm the efforts at present making by bodies of persons connected with the colonies, aided by an influential portion of the English metropolitan press, to set on foot an extensive scheme of emigration to the West Indies of the natives of Africa and Hindostan;—and believing, not only that the facts alleged to demonstrate the necessity of such a measure are, in many important respects, fallacious; but that, if carried into execution, such a scheme would, in effect, amount to a revival of the slave trade, and entail permanent misery upon large numbers of helpless and uncivilized men,—trusts that the Government of this country will inflexibly adhere to the principles laid down in the Order in Council, of 7th September, 1838, regulating contracts for labour; the instructions sent out to the Governor-General of India, to prevent the further exportation of Hill Coolies; and the late despatch of the Marquis of Normanby, disallowing the Immigration Ordinance of British Guiana. This meeting also deems it the solemn duty of the friends of freedom and humanity to watch, with unceasing vigilance, all plans upon the subject of emigration, and to offer the most strenuous opposition to those now before the public.

“That this meeting deeply commiserates the present critical situation of the Africans taken from on board the Spanish schooner Amistad, and now awaiting the decision of the Government of the United States, upon requisition of the Spanish Minister at Washington, to surrender them as property; and believing that the unfortunate persons in question were deprived of their liberty illegally, and were justified by the laws of nations in their attempt to regain their freedom, trusts that the British Government will leave no legitimate measures untried, to obtain from the Spanish authorities a recognition of the sacred right of these Africans to their liberty a full compensation for the wrongs they have sustained, and the condign punishment of those who, contrary to the laws of Spain, and to her treaties with this country, sought by violence to reduce them to a state of slavery.

That the acts of the Republic of Texas have fully demonstrated that the struggle of the Anglo-American settlers in that country was not, as professed, a struggle for the maintenance of civil and religious liberty, but for the power of introducing and holding slaves, and carrying on the slave trade; and that, as by the existing constitution of Texas, slavery is made legal and perpetual, and the coloured population, whether Indian or Negro, rendered wholly and for ever ineligible to become citizens—there-

fore, this meeting would regard the recognition of the independence of Texas by the Government of this country as a national disgrace, and calamitous to the cause of universal freedom.

A copy of these resolutions was directed to be forwarded to her Majesty's Government, and the Members for the city.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MAURITIUS—We rejoice to see that the honest veteran and friend of oppressed man, Sir Lionel Smith, is still to be employed in the service of humanity and freedom. He is gazetted as governor of the Mauritius. We do not suppose this is reckoned, in the scale of governorship, an elevation from Jamaica, but it is of far higher importance that we can say it is a means by which Sir Lionel Smith may serve the cause of Negro emancipation with efficiency. If the West Indies be a fire, the Mauritius is a furnace to the Negro; or if they be a pit of darkness as viewed in their past history, the Mauritius is a sink of polluted iniquity,—a hell of hells, for infamy and cruelty practised upon the toil-worn children of Africa. Here, moreover, are located myriads of Hill Coolies, groaning under the sweets of an apprenticeship, and pining in wretched endurance of the blessings of a Christian Government,—where their mercenary oppressors represent them happy as the day is long. Sir Lionel Smith will be able, and it will be necessary that he should investigate such cases. He goes forth with a halo of renown around his name. The friends of liberty should well strengthen his hands in such a mission. There is much work in that dark den of sugared slavery,—and but few missionaries to aid or labour for the labouring peasantry.—*Scottish Pilot*.

AMERICAN SENTIMENTS ON THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

(From the *New York Emancipator*. Letter of a London Correspondent.)

THE abolition of slavery is not to be effected by the prowess of any one nation. The labours of English philanthropists are, indeed, above all praise. The decisions of the British Parliament on this subject have imposed a debt of gratitude upon the world, pagan and civilised. But if her decisions had been followed by uninterrupted success, if every slave ship had knocked off her keel, and the horrors of the middle passage ceased, and the result heralded as a complete triumph, it would have lulled to sleep the roused energies of British Anti-slavery men, and left the other portions of Christendom both unenlightened and unmoved upon the atrocities of the slave system; and slavery itself would have chuckled at the attempts of a single nation to secure its overthrow. But as it is, British philanthropists have found no place yet for a pause. The work has grown upon their hands. As they have let in the light upon the dark chambers of oppression, the disclosures have become more and more distressing. When they have struck the British flag from the slave ship, she has sailed under other colours. When driven from one harbour or bay, she has sought refuge in another. And when afraid to carry as merchandise upon the high seas the bodies and the souls of men, under the flag of a despot, she has lifted up the striped and star-spangled flag of a *Christian republic*! The result is, that now more human beings are bought and sold, and more are actually sacrificed in the traffic than at any former period. And thus the attention of anti-slavery men has been kept wakeful, and their energies perpetually drawn out, and they have been excited to collect testimony, and to call afresh upon the Government, and to pour their appeal upon the ear of Christendom—and even to announce a *Conference of Nations* to sit in London, June, 1840. Now, it is no longer the struggle of a single nation; the facts respecting slavery have become widely circulated, and the grave discussion of its character is maintained with a rapidly extending interest, and the tyrant sees the assailants preparing for, and coming up to the conflict with unprecedented facilities and courage. Therefore, while we are both alarmed and distressed, that the slave trade does not appear even to have received a check, we can clearly see that all that has yet occurred has been needful to arouse the attention of Christendom to the character of slavery, and to unite the friends of emancipation in one general common effort to destroy it. Such a result is not of easy attainment, nor the fruit of impulse, nor the creation of a day. And its value is beyond all computation.

I look upon the proposed Conference with unutterable emotion. The more I understand the antecedents, and allow my mind to dwell in anticipation upon its results, the more intense is my solicitude. God's promise is unchangeable. Hence, to despair is criminal unbelief. To form, respecting slavery a correct public sentiment for *Christendom*, and to direct this sentiment into the proper channels, and to concentrate the wisdom, the prayers, and the energies of the foes of tyranny, and the friends of freedom, that oppression may cease from human society, is the blessed and glorious object of this proposed Conference. It is befitting British abolitionists that they should propose it—and that London should be the place of meeting. Christians every where should be informed of the proposition, and fervently pray that the special blessing of God may attend the meeting.

Will you send your full proportion of delegates from the United States? Do not fail of this. And let those who come, and those who do not come, remember that no portion of Christendom will stand out before that Conference in the attitude and character of our own republic. Your delegates will come from a slave-holding, a slave-sustaining community, and must, before the world, admit that one-sixth of all her people are thrust down to the degradation of a brute. I can assure them that to stand under the withering sarcasm of this fact in England, is quite a different thing from what it is on their own polluted soil, where the moral sensibilities are so much blunted on this subject. But let them come. They will receive a hearty and a kind welcome from an Englishman's heart.

Will you bring this proposed Conference before the friends of the slave in the United States? Call upon them to make it the object of special prayer. Make them understand it, by proper explanations. Invite ministers to preach upon it. It will be a meeting of extraordinary interest. Not of politicians, nor statesmen, nor warriors, nor literary giants, but of moralists, of philanthropists, of Christians, irrespective of names, sects, rank, or colour; the genuine, unassuming, but tried friends of freedom. Not that the Conference will attract great public attention, or make a display of eloquence, or astonish by the novelty of their resolutions. But I have no doubt they will deliberate in the fear of God—in the exercise of unfeigned love to their neighbours—in the spirit of meekness and prayer. Let there be prayers for such as may compose that meeting.

J. K.

Advertisement.

PERSECUTION IN JAMAICA.

THE attention of the Friends of Religion, Justice, and Freedom, is earnestly solicited to certain iniquitous proceedings which have recently taken place in Jamaica, which, if not promptly and vigorously met, threaten not only the ruin of those against whom they have been directed, but the destruction of that liberty which has been purchased for the Negro at so costly a sacrifice.

At the Assizes for the county of Cornwall, held at Montego Bay in July last, various actions were brought, under different pretexts, against several well-known friends of the labouring classes in that Island. Amongst the victims of these proceedings were a Clergyman of the Church of England, a Missionary belonging to the Baptist Society, and some of the magistrates specially appointed for the protection of the emancipated population, in each of which cases the jurors decided against the party accused, and in most of them with enormous damages, under circumstances which can leave no doubt that the design is to ruin those whose hatred of oppression has rendered them obnoxious to the enemies of freedom.

At the same Assizes, a criminal information, filed by order of the Court against the Editor of a local newspaper for grossly defaming a Baptist minister, was tried, and the jury, without the formality of retiring to consider their verdict, immediately acquitted the defendant, contrary to the express direction of the Chief Justice, and the plaintiff was left with his injuries unredressed, and a heavy amount of legal expenses to pay.

These violent and reckless proceedings appear to have produced a greater excitement than has been known in the island since the insurrection in 1832.

The Negroes behave with admirable moderation, but they feel most deeply at the prospect of their best friends and protectors, of whom it was once sought to deprive them by brute force, now falling victims to the more specious, but not less effectual weapons of oppression, in the form of legal proceedings.

The juries on these occasions were almost wholly composed of persons belonging to a class who have uniformly and bitterly opposed the abolition of slavery, and the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, and there is no hope whatever of obtaining justice for the parties against whom these verdicts have been given, but by an appeal to the Court of Error in the Island, and, if requisite, to the ultimate tribunal in this country, which will involve heavy legal expenses in addition to those already incurred.

To meet these expenses, an earnest appeal is now made to the liberality of the British public.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee, with power to add to their number, to lay the particulars of these atrocious proceedings fully before the public, to promote subscriptions for the purposes contemplated, and for similar cases of oppression, and to superintend the appropriation of the funds collected.

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J. H. Tredgold, Esq., Secretary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 27, New Broad-street, or by any of the Members of the Committee.
HENRY STERRY, Sec.
27, New Broad Street.

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